

Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets



(11) **EP 1 121 959 A1**

(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION**

(43) Date of publication:
08.08.2001 Bulletin 2001/32

(51) Int Cl.7: **A62B 18/08**, A62B 9/00,
G02B 27/01

(21) Application number: 00101939.7

(22) Date of filing: 01.02.2000

(84) Designated Contracting States:
AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU
MC NL PT SE
Designated Extension States:
AL LT LV MK RO SI

(72) Inventor: **Keller, Leo**
8614 Bertschikon (CH)

(74) Representative: **Frei, Alexandra Sarah**
Frei Patentanwaltsbüro
Postfach 768
8029 Zürich (CH)

(71) Applicant: **OPTREL AG**
9630 Wattwil (CH)

(54) **Emergency flight safety device**

(57) The emergency flight safety device for flight crew members (3) of an aircraft in an emergency situation comprises a full-face mask (1) and a display (31) which is integrated into the full face mask (1), displays flight data and ensures that the crew (3) has access to essential information even in the case when smoke largely blurs the view in the aircraft cabin. The emergen-

cy flight safety device further comprises an oxygen and air supply apparatus (14-18) for supplying oxygen and air to the interior of the mask (1). The oxygen and air supply apparatus (14-18) is equipped with means for the purification of polluted cabin air in order to prevent the crew member (3) from being intoxicated by poisonous smoke.

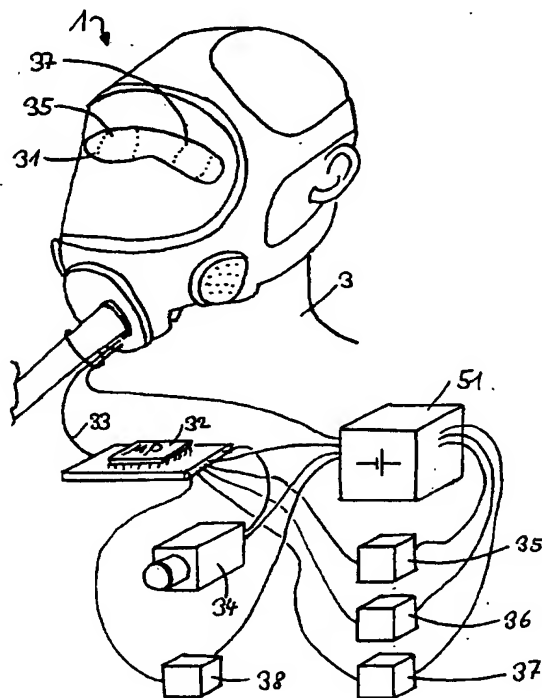


Fig. 2

Description

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The present invention relates to an emergency flight safety device according to the preamble of claim 1.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] Recent incidents in civil and military aviation that were initialized by fire, fume or smoke resulting from malfunctioning electrical appliances or wiring, have caused tremendous loss of human life and substantial financial damage. In an emergency situation it is vital that the pilot of an aircraft has a clear view of the critical flight information data, has full control over the orientation of the aircraft in the three-dimensional space and has proper breathing conditions in case of loss of cabin pressure or health-critical fume. In addition, the safety of an emergency landing could be substantially enhanced by giving the pilot an undisturbed view of the final touchdown spot.

[0003] Existing emergency devices for airplanes have concentrated on providing the cockpit crew members with smoke goggles and an oxygen mask in case of loss of cabin pressure (see, e.g., D. Wilkins "Helmet Mounted Displays in Transport Emergency Conditions". SPIE Conference on Helmet- and Head-Mounted Displays IV, SPIE Vol. 3689, 206-209, 1999). As alternatives, the use of full-face masks protecting the pilot's eyes from smoke (R. Stünkel "All you need is oxygen" Fliegermagazin 9/99, 32-35, Sept. 1999) or the combination of a breathing mask with a protective hood that can enclose the pilot's head (U.S. Patent No. 5,115,804) are proposed. The disadvantage of all these approaches is the reduced visibility under heavy smoke conditions. Smoke drastically reduces the readability of instruments located in the instrument flight panel. As a possible solution to this problem, Wilkins discusses an inflatable plastic shield over the instrument panel that may help to somewhat reduce the amount of smoke between the operator and the panel. Alternatively, a separate, head mounted display could directly provide the crew members with critical flight information. For situations in which the visibility is reduced to less than a few centimeters and in order to prevent eye irritation because, such a display is preferably combined with some sort of smoke goggles. This latter approach is then, within certain limits, also suitable for situations in which the smoke contamination is strong and the instrument representation has to be very close to the human eye.

[0004] The above mentioned solutions, however, fail to suggest an appropriate integrated safety device approach which can in addition be made independent of the cockpit power supply. Such a safety device may be required in the case of a power failure or a deliberate switching off of the power supplies during emergency procedures. Moreover, the mounting of a delicate head

mounted display panel on top of the smoke goggles in an emergency situation is rather fussy, and valuable time may be lost.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0005] It is the purpose of the present invention to provide an emergency flight safety device that overcomes disadvantages of present safety devices and especially enables the pilot to safely land an aircraft which is troubled by a smoke incident, by providing undisturbed vision and access to flight information data as well as safe breathing conditions.

[0006] This purpose is attained by the emergency flight safety device having the characteristics of claim 1. Preferred embodiments are evident from the dependent claims.

[0007] The emergency flight safety device according to the invention comprises a full-face mask with a see-through, multifunctional display. It is fast to mount and therefore allows immediate control over the aircraft by the cockpit crew in the case of an emergency. The integration of the head-mounted display into the full-face mask prevents smoke from disturbing the clear perception of displayed information and avoids eye irritation.

[0008] In case of the development of health-critical smoke it is important to have access to purified air when cabin air pressure is relatively high. An increasing volume of surrounding cabin air in standard oxygen demand systems is mixed with a decreasing volume of oxygen as soon as the cabin pressure is approaching standard atmospheric pressure (cf. Stünkel). The use of such a standard oxygen demand system would thus lead to the intoxication of the crew in case of the development of health critical smoke. The emergency flight safety device according to the invention therefore comprises a powered purified air respiratory system which ensures that no intoxicated air gets into the mask.

[0009] In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the multifunctional head-mounted display is structured into a virtual area where critical flight information data is displayed and an area where real data such as video images obtained by an external camera can be overlaid onto critical flight information data, enhancing the perception of an actual situation, especially in the final phase of an emergency landing.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0010] In the following, an exemplified embodiment of the invention is described in more detail with reference to the attached drawings. In the drawings,

Fig. 1 shows a view of a person wearing a full face mask according to the invention, comprising an oxygen and purified air supply, of an emergency flight safety device,

Fig. 2 is a view similar yet more schematic view of a person wearing a full face mask, additionally showing a simplified scheme of the means for supplying and processing flight data, and

Fig. 3 is a schematic representation of the functions of the device according to the invention with a display panel as seen by the crew member using the device.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

[0011] The emergency flight safety device described in the following is configured to be installed in an aircraft, namely an airplane. A full-face mask 1 belonging to the emergency flight safety device is illustrated in **Figure 1**. It is mounted in an airplane cockpit, for instance contained in a dropout package, and can be automatically made available for the cockpit crew in case of an incident such as a sudden cabin-pressure loss, similar to the existing oxygen masks in airplanes.

[0012] The full-face mask 1 is configured such as to effectively shield the entire face of a person 3, e.g., a crew member, from possibly intoxicated cockpit air. It covers essentially the whole face of the person 3 and has an elastically deformable margin section 5 for a smooth yet sealing skin contact. Straps 7 with adjustment buckles 9 serve as means for holding the mask on crew member's face. A view-through section 11 consists of transparent material and allows the person wearing the mask an essentially undisturbed perception under normal conditions, i.e., if the view in the cockpit is not blurred. A nose covering 12 divides the space between the mask 1 and the crew member's face into an viewing space and a breathing space which hermetically includes nose and mouth of the crew member. The mask 1 further comprises a purified air and oxygen supply joint 13 to which a conduit 14 is mounted. This conduit 14 is connected to valve means comprising an oxygen demand valve 15, which in turn is linked to at least one oxygen container and/or oxygen generator 16. The oxygen containers and/or the oxygen generator 16 are of the type used for passenger oxygen masks in existing airplanes. A pressure reducing valve 17 may be inserted between an oxygen container 16 and the oxygen demand valve 15. The oxygen demand valve 15 is further linked to a powered purified air respiratory device 18. This powered purified air respiratory device comprises filtering means 19 for the filtering of possibly intoxicated cabin air. The oxygen demand valve 15 is configured to switch between supplying the person wearing the mask with oxygen or purified air. The switching may be carried out manually, but the oxygen demand valve 15 may also comprise means for the switching to be carried out automatically, e.g. depending on the pressure loss in the cockpit. As an alternative, the oxygen demand valve may be configured such as to provide a mixture of oxygen and purified air, the mixing ratio depending on the

cockpit air pressure. The conduit 14, the oxygen demand valve 15, the oxygen containers and/or the oxygen generator 16, the pressure reducing valve 17 and the powered purified air respiratory device 18 together constitute an oxygen and purified-air supply tool 14-18. Air and/or oxygen to be inhaled enters from said tool 14-18 through the purified air and oxygen supply joint 13 into the viewing space from where it gets through valves 21 into the breathing space. Air outlets 23 with valves allow the exhaled air to get to the outside.

[0013] The view-through section 11 of the mask 1 comprises a see-through, multifunctional display 31. The emergency flight safety device is, as schematically shown in Figure 2, preferably equipped with means 32 for the processing of flight data, e.g., a microprocessor or a computer. The flight data thus processed are submitted by control instruments such as a GPS/DGPS signal receiver 35, an inertial flight navigation system 36, an aircraft safety data controller 37 or a radio com interface 38. The emergency flight safety device also comprises means for the transmission of flight data from the data processing means 32 to the display 31, e.g., at least one transmission cable 33 connecting the microprocessor or computer 32 and the display 31, the cable 33 being preferably attached to the conduit 14. The display 31 is configured as a liquid-crystal display operated in reflection and in transmission. It preferably consists of two display areas 35, 37 which can be placed in front of and in close proximity to the left and the right eye of the person 3 wearing the mask 1, respectively. In this case, both display areas 35, 37 show essentially the same display image, providing binocular vision.

[0014] The two display areas 35, 37 together define one image for the observer 3, which is at least partially superposed to the actual view as seen by the observer 3 through the view-through section 11 of the mask 1 and which defines a virtual display area 41 as shown in **Figure 3**. This virtual display area 41 is used to show GPS (Global Positioning System) and/or DGPS (Differential Global Positioning System) data 43 such as position, track, speed and altitude, giving information about the current position of the aircraft and its track to an emergency landing position. Flight safety system data 45 of the aircraft such as fire prevention information, power management conditions and communication frequencies may also be displayed in the virtual area 41 of the display 31. A center section 40 of the virtual display area 41 is preferably designed as a see-through section used to display data 47 produced by an inertial navigation system, informing the crew about the orientation of the aircraft in the three dimensional space similar to an artificial horizon.

[0015] An external imaging device 34, e.g., a CCD camera, can also be part of the emergency flight safety device according to the invention. It can have a visual and/or infrared spectral sensitivity, the latter enhancing visibility in bad weather conditions. This camera 34 is preferably mounted on the bottom side of the airplane

in a way that its field of vision is essentially equivalent to the field of vision of a person viewing through the cockpit window. During an emergency landing, if the view in the cockpit is blurred by smoke, the camera 34 is used to supply real image data showing the ultimate landing situation, if necessary under enhanced night vision condition. The real image data may also comprise runway lights, obstacles and/or visual glide path information (Visual Approach Slope Indicator, VASI or Precision Approach Path Indicator System PAPI). The image obtained by the camera 34 is shown on the same center section 40 of the virtual display area 41 as the inertial navigation system data 47. Other sensors such as speed or altitude sensors may form part of the emergency flight safety device in the same way as the camera 34.

[0016] A flight-safety device that works efficiently in various emergency scenarios such as engine failure, fire, smoke, health-critical fume, electrical failure and also in deliberate actions under emergency conditions must be powered by a redundant power source that is independent of the main aircraft power source. For this purpose, the emergency flight safety device according to the invention preferably has an auto-power function carried out by an independent and redundant power source 51 (see Fig. 2). The mask 1, the oxygen and purified air supply device 14-18 as well as the sensors such as GPS/DGPS 35, inertial navigation system 36, the aircraft safety system data controller 37, the radio com interface 38 and the outside camera 34 are included in this independent power management concept. If the sensors are also used by other applications than the emergency flight safety device, their redundant availability is assured by additional independent equipment.

[0017] The embodiment described above is by no means the only embodiment of the invention and can be altered or supplemented in many ways. As an example, the means for transmitting data to the display does not have to comprise cables, it can also be equipped with a radio or similar transmission apparatus. In addition to the display 31, also communication equipment such as a headset and a microphone can be integrated in or attached to the full-face mask 1. The mask 1 can further comprise means for the adaptation of the display positioning to the crew member's head size. The crew member's data may even be stored in the computer belonging to the transmission tool so that the exact positioning of the two display areas 35, 37 on the mask 1 can be automatically adapted to the eye position and spacing.

[0018] The emergency flight safety device may further be equipped with intelligent means for the matching of the gas composition in the mask to the crew member's needs, which means may comprise sensors mounted on the inside of the full-face mask 1.

Claims

1. Emergency flight safety device for a person (3) in the cockpit of an aircraft, the device comprising a full-face mask (1) **characterized in that** the full-face mask (1) comprises an integrated display (31) for displaying flight data.
2. The emergency flight safety device according to claim 1 wherein the display (31) comprises two display areas (35, 37) to be placed in front of the person's left and the right eye, respectively.
3. The emergency flight safety device according to claim 2 wherein each display area (35, 37) comprises a section (40) that is at least partially transparent and is configured to be a see-through display.
4. The emergency flight safety device according to one of the claims 1-3 wherein the display (31) comprises a liquid crystal display.
5. The emergency flight safety device according to one of the claims 1-4, additionally comprising means (33) for transmitting flight data to the display (31) and display control means (32) for displaying said flight data on the display (31).
6. The emergency flight safety device according to claim 5 wherein said flight data comprise DGPS/GPS data, positioning data, the aircraft speed, the aircraft altitude, the track to nearby airports, inertial navigation data, data about the configuration of the aircraft, and/or at least one frequency for radio communication with a ground-based flight control.
7. The emergency flight safety device according to one of the claims 1-6, additionally comprising a camera (34) for supplying the display (31) with data showing the landing situation, said camera being mountable on the aircraft outside the cabin, having visible and/or infrared spectral sensitivity.
8. The emergency flight device according to one of the claims 1-7, additionally comprising an oxygen and air supply apparatus (14-18) for supplying oxygen and/or air to the interior of the mask (1).
9. The emergency flight device according to claim 8, wherein the oxygen and air supply apparatus (14-18) comprises means (18) for the purification of smoke-intoxicated cabin air.
10. The emergency flight safety device according to claim 8 or 9, wherein the oxygen and air supply apparatus (14-18) comprises valve means (15) for supplying oxygen and/or air in varying relative amounts.

11. The emergency flight safety device according to claim 10, wherein the valve means (15) are configured to adjust the relative amounts of supplied oxygen and/or air to the cockpit air pressure automatically.

5

12. The emergency flight safety device according to one of the claims 1-11, additionally comprising a power supply (51) for supplying the entire emergency flight safety device with electrical power, independent of a power supply of other electrical equipment.

10

15

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

55

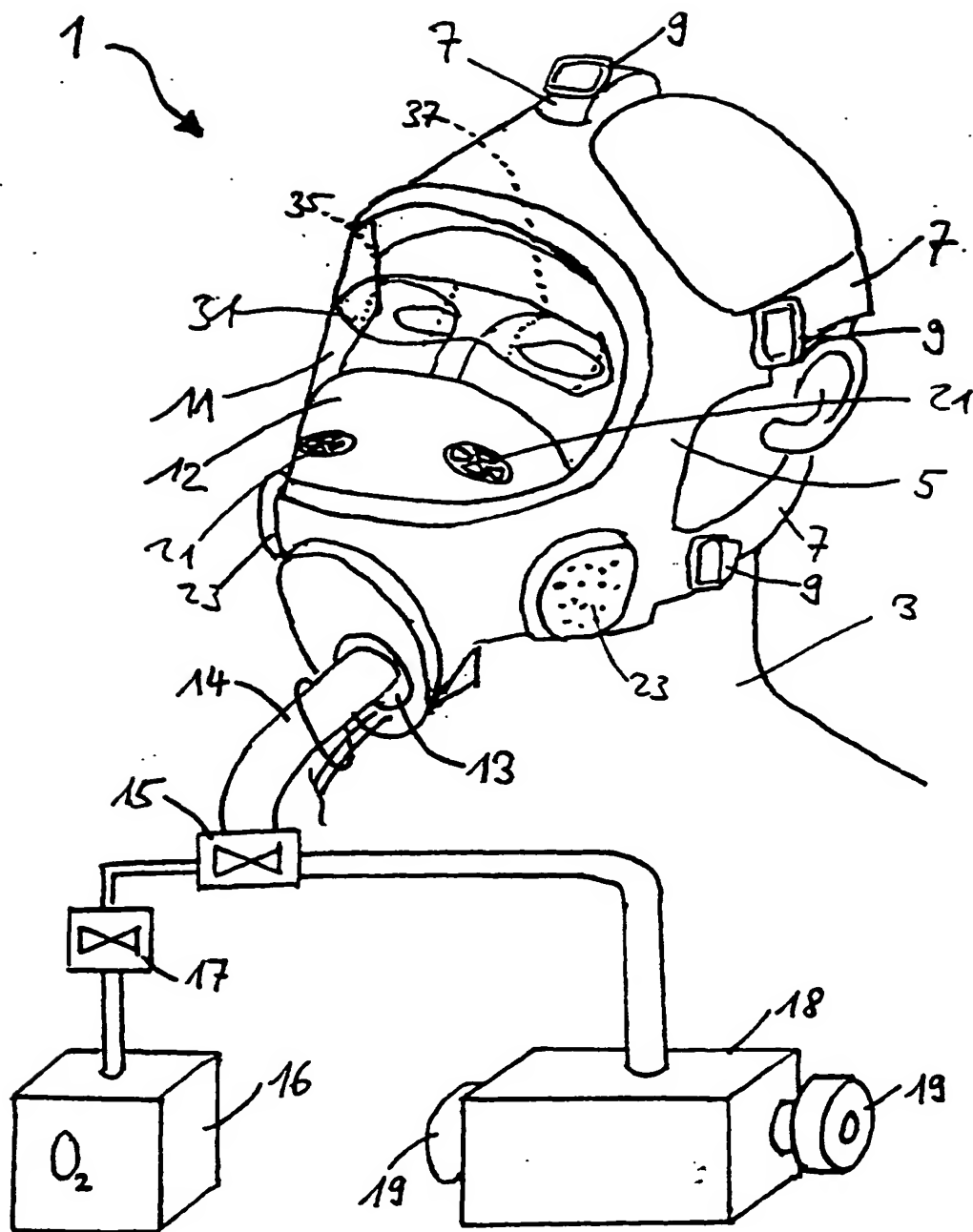


Fig. 1

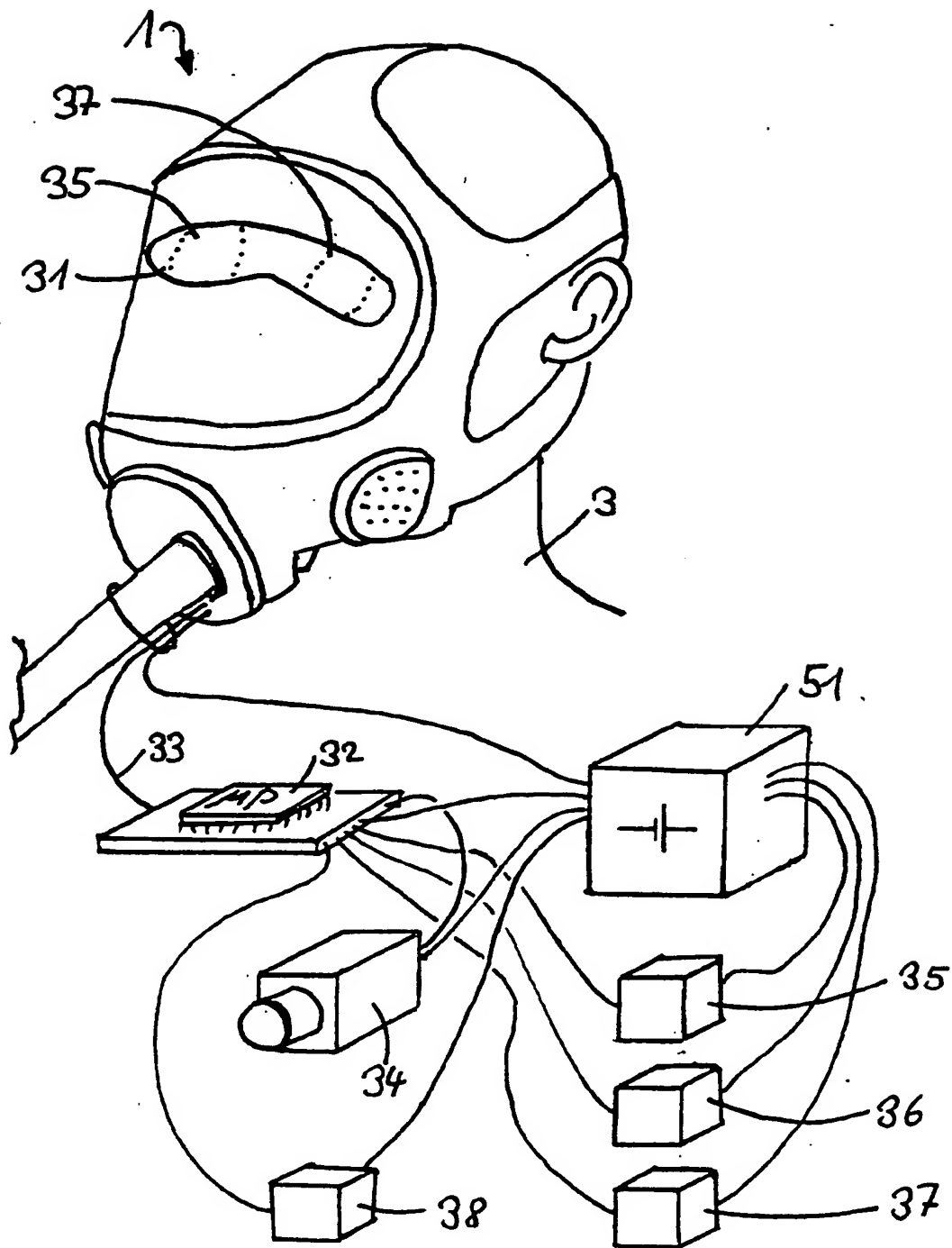


Fig. 2

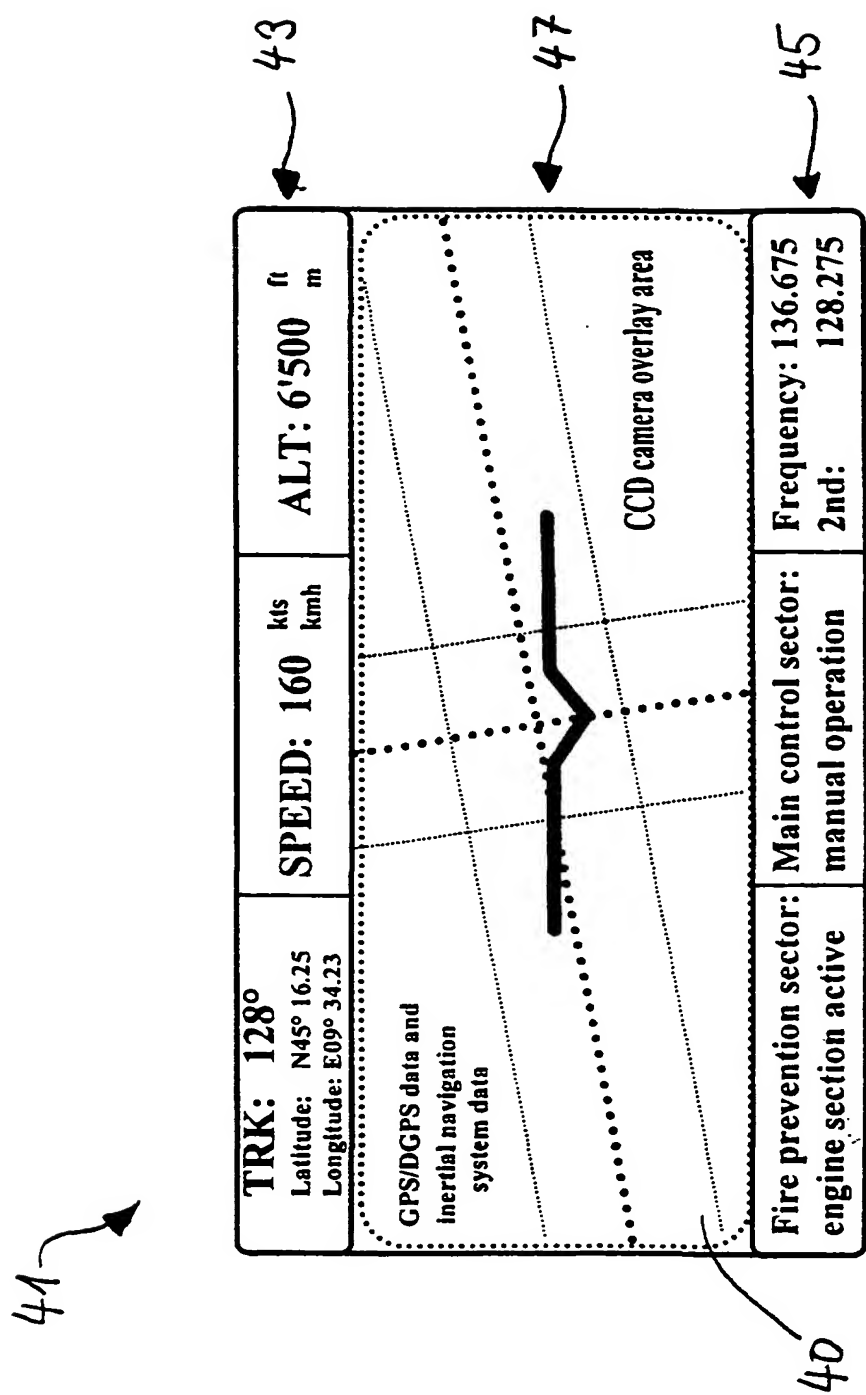


Fig. 3



European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 00 10 1939

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.7)
X	EP 0 301 997 A (UNITED TECHNOLOGIES CORP) 1 February 1989 (1989-02-01) * abstract * * column 5, line 39 - line 49 * * figure 5 *	1-3,5-7	A62B18/08 A62B9/00 G02B27/01
Y	---	4	
A		8-12	
Y	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 1997, no. 03, 31 March 1997 (1997-03-31) & JP 08 317318 A (GALAXY:KK), 29 November 1996 (1996-11-29) * abstract *	4	
X	US 5 601 078 A (SCHUCK HANSJOCHEN ET AL) 11 February 1997 (1997-02-11) * abstract * * column 2, line 16 - line 30 * * column 3, line 22 - line 28 * * figure 2 *	1,2,4-6	
Y	---	8-11	
A		3,7,12	
Y	US 4 741 332 A (BEAUSSANT RAYMOND) 3 May 1988 (1988-05-03) * abstract * * column 1, line 11 - line 14 * * column 1, line 61 - column 2, line 17 * * figure 1 *	8-11	A62B G02B
A	---	1-7,12	
X	EP 0 252 281 A (DRAEGERWERK AG) 13 January 1988 (1988-01-13) * the whole document * * figure 1 *	1,2	
A	-----	3-12	
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 13 June 2000	Examiner Ottesen, R
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	

EPO FORM 1503 03 82 (P/MC01)

This Page Blank (uspto)

**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 00 10 1939

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

13-06-2000

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP 0301997 A	01-02-1989	US 4878046 A JP 1044984 A	31-10-1989 17-02-1989
JP 08317318 A	29-11-1996	NONE	
US 5601078 A	11-02-1997	DE 4425262 C GB 2291529 A,B NL 9500607 A,B,	31-08-1995 24-01-1996 01-03-1996
US 4741332 A	03-05-1988	FR 2559392 A DE 3561924 D EP 0153247 A	16-08-1985 28-04-1988 28-08-1985
EP 0252281 A	13-01-1988	DE 3622147 A DE 3767795 D	21-01-1988 07-03-1991

EPO FORM P0459

For more details about this annex : see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No. 12/82

This Page Blank (uspto)